FLORENCE 10-CENT CIGAR.

PATTON BROS.,

the panie in the industrial group, the general list held fairly well. Manhattan, however, took a notion to romp down the bill hour, of speculation. It started from the mark at 126 and scuttled along the slide a little more than ten jumps. On its way it scoured away all margins on long holdings down to ashamed of its gambol, and, turning about, climbed up again to 120. There it stopped for breathing, but proved to have become weak during its antics and slid down again, this time to 116.

VICTIMS OF THE TEMPEST.

Meanwhile colored lights were being turned on the outside of the Stock Exchange building. Before 10:20 there had been a renewal of yesterday's rumors that S. V. White was tangled up in the weeds directly below the spot where Cordage had lodged on the brink at the close of yesterday's cyclone. When the tempest was this morning renewed, and when Cordage was blown off and over the brink where it clung over night, it was found that, true to rumor, S. V. White was struggling directly in the pathway. And there was also a smell of Chicago Gas in the vicinity. Cordage had tangled and bound him fast so that he could not move, and it was with Cordage that he was stricken down three-fourths of an hour after the opening of the whistling storm. The report that Mr. White was flat on the moor at the base of the precipice crept quickly into the building, where a maelstrom of excitement was drawing in its victims. The rumor was quickly followed by official announcement that Mr. White was down. Some paused to go down where he lay, ask what had struck him, and, though disabled, he responded that the territio drop of Coruage and the explosion of Chicago Gas had stunned and suffocated him. He was unable to go on at present. though he might get up later on, and people who looked over the cliff to where Mr. White was down, remarked: "Too bad, and just when he had gotten on his pine afresh." S. V. White's sheet went through the clearing house all right last night, and his checks are certified.

Soon there came from Boston the statement that Francis Henshaw & Co., stock they were effectual. It is reported that stopped paying warrants on the general brokers, had failed. "Who are they?" swer, and the majority had to investigate. It made little difference, however, it was a wipe out, and that was enough to speed the tempest, and so passed the first hour.

In the first hour the decline in prices was uncommonly heavy, and the excitement reached a higher pitch than at any previous time since the panic started. The panic culminated, however, with the announcement of the failure of S. V. White. Following this some sharp rallies occurred-94 in Chicago Gas to 684; 5 to 63, in General Electric: 4 in Manhattan, to 119; 24 in Sugar, to 68; 4 in Cotton Oil, to 34; 24 in Quincy, to 86; 2 in Cordage common, to 174, and 5 in Cordage preferred, to 50. The rally did not hold, and the speculation was excited and feverish, owing to the circulation of rumors affecting the solvency of other firms and individuals. At 11 o'clock the market was still feverish.

A LULL IN THE BATTLE. At high noon the battle of values slacked away a trifle in the intensity of its movement. The ferocious nervous strain was still there, but the flesh had wearied somewhat, and thus the movement was less rapid. There was a thundrous tone, however, in the speculative atmosphere and though there were spasms of riotous bidding and selling, they came like the flashes of lightning through tempest clouds that have wearied of their beating. The fluctuations at noon were wide, though a trifle less frequent than before. When some broker lifted up his voice and his finger to buy the furies rushed in upon him and instantly the tape which was carrying history into hundreds of offices recorded an advance of from 2 to 4 points. On the other hand, let any man press his thumb against the flabby and unsteady market, and it yielded or gave way. Some interests that had been sucked into the whirlwind were, however, catching hold upon stout saplings along its pathway. At noon General Electric had got its grappling books into the earth and had pulled itself back 17 points; Sugar had recovered 64. Manhattan had scurried backward along the storm path 7 lengths, and others had caught and recovered, though less in dis-

The third hour of the day's battle was yet young when the "action" again became more rapid. There may have been something like the reflex muscular action of one executed by electricity. To those crush of the movement. the speculative spasms however. that came early in the afternoon were, to all intents and purposes, the threes of great interests fighting deadly attacks. Rarely, if ever, in the history of the Stock Exchange were there such wild fluctuations witnessed. One of the largest houses on the street was said to be in trouble and its failure only a matter of hours. Seen at a distance of 3,000 miles the situation had a different aspect. While our own brokers were in a dazed condition and throwing over their stocks regardless of price, foreign houses were quietly at work picking up the dividend payers. Their purchases were heavy enough to demoralize the foreign exchanges, and posted rates were reduced to \$4.86 and \$4.89. It was estimated that up to noon to-day London's purchases of securities in the local market aggregated fully 60,000 shares. Money at this time was close and Stock Exchange borrowers were paying 11 and 12 per cent.

tance, toward the starting point.

At 1 o'clock the battle had been on three hours, and many of those in the early engagement had gone outside to the sutlers' camp for food. They heard how London and other centers were lying back in comparative safety and absorbing the fruits of their sacrifices. The result was a change for the better in the stock market, and a steadier tone characterized the next dealings. The foreign buying was felt inside to have been on a very heavy scale, and the New Yorkers saw that European purchasers had certainly picked up some very cheap stocks. The example set by the foreigners, and the confidence they displayed in our securities, revived the drooping courage of home operators, and a general rally resulted. Meanwhile the posted rates of sterling exchange had been reduced one-

About this time there came into the situation another clap of thunder. The suspension of W. L. Patton & Co. and Forris Kimball was announced, and another house was stated to have gone under, but the report proved, at least, premature, and was denied. Following the announcements, and a further advance in call loans to 40 per cent., stocks began to weaken once more. At 1:30 P. M. money got down to 18@ 20 per cent., and the pressure against the market was lifted; and just previous to 2 o'clock money on call fell to 6 per cent. owing to the heavy offerings of funds by commission houses. As a result the market for stocks became comparatively calm. and brokers enjoyed the only real resting spell they have had this week. Indications pointed, then, to the fact that considerable amounts of stock had been taken up and paid for. From 2 o'clock until the close the market was steadier and more confident in tone.

AFTER THE BATTLE,

Brokers Review the Situation and Conclude

the Worst Has Passed. NEW YORK, May 5 .- After the gavel had fallen and the battle was over for the day men went away in quieter spirits and looked the situation over from the distance. In well-informed financial quarters, the feeling grew that the worst has been seen in Wall street and from this time on matters will improve. On this theory, which had to some extent obtained before the close, and on the fact that certain houses whose names had been freely mentioned as being in trouble early in the day pulled through all right, numerous purchases, it was seen, had been made right through the list. There had been a revulsion in sentiment and prices had bounded up almost as rapidly as they had dropped early in the day. James R. Keene was a heavy buyer of American Sugar, his brokers taking fully 10,000 shares from 04

shares at 36. This indicates the manner in which the market moved in the last half

After scanning the situation at the close to-day, one of the governors of the Exchange, and a member of one of the most conservative banking houses, said: "I do not care to have my name used, but you may say for me that I think the worst is over now, When Mr. Whitefailed the last bubble was punctured, and we had reached bottom. We have already had a pretty sharp rally and we shall dation. I do not look for any more tailures. There may, of course, be some, but they will be of the small fry order, and will have no appreciable effect on the market. There has been a great deal of money lost; of course, in this great decline, but a good deal of it has been in margins, which will not show on the Exchange. Many members of the Exchange have, no doubt, sustained losses, but they will be able to stand them. In my opinion, the Stock Exchange is now a bargain counter. If this is not bargain day, then there never was one on the Exchange."

Among many brokers the turning of the tide is credited to the exertions of Drexel. Morgan & Co. and the Vanderbilts. It is generally believed that several important houses, at the close of business, were confronted with what appeared to be inevitable failure. The enormons losses in the last week, the utter demoralization of the buying power in the market and the practical paralysis of credit profitsed a liquidation that, unless stayed, would have swept them off their feet. But the night and the early morning had been employed to purpose by every strong interest, which realized that the weak must be saved at any cost. Bankers and banks alike joined hands with a determination to avert the most serious of threatened danger but it could not be demonstrated at once that the situation had been controlled. Not until after further extensive liquidations in certain directions had been accomplished was the market reversed and quotations sendding rapidly upward told to all persons interested the story of the rescue and recovery. Of necessity the names of the houses whose suspension was dreaded must remain in confidential circles. The means employed may not be described, but William K. Vanderbilt and Robert Goelet | and road funds, which are exhausted. The placed \$.000,000 in the gap. Ine Danks, wherever rosaible, gave the utmost credit where it was needed. The tremendous influence of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was at the service of the street. Shorts were strengthened, and the trouble feared was

"DEACON" WHITE'S FAILURE. He Did Not Expect the Sudden Drop in

Stocks-Other Suspensions, NEW YORK, May 5,-S. V. White, more familiarly known as the "Deacon," has again been forced to succumb. Shortly after 10:30 o'clock this morning, Mr. White's suspension was read from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange. It will be remembered that Mr. White was practically ruined about two years ago in an attempt to "corner" the corn market. He eventually made a settlement with his creditors and resumed business at the Stock Exchange. He made considerable money in the industrials, but, like a great many others, overstayed his market. Mr. White first came into prominence by his masterly handling of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, some years ago, for the H. B. Clatin interest. The late Jay Gould once said, in an interview, that the only real leader in Wall street was "Deacon" White. Mr. White was very much broken up this morning. He was besieged by his friends and brokers with whom he was dealing. It was not until after 10 o'clock that Mr. White realized that an assignment was

lowing statement to the press: The unexpected drop in all securities has made it impossible to realize on securities or to

necessary. No idea of the extent of the

failure could be learned at the office until

11:10 A. M., when Mr. White made the fol-

collect margins to meet my engagements. When seen at his office after this announcement, Mr. White said: "If you want to know the reason of my suspension you need only to look at the tape. The terrific drop in the market has used me up and I was forced to suspend. I have a large number of outstanding contracts which must be closed out. The drop in Sugar was one of the chief causes of my suspension.

Mr. White was a large seller of stock privileges, and his present troubles are largely due to that. His puts on the market have been bought right and left during the present crisis in the stock market, and the rapid and severe decline in the market has enabled the purchasers of his privileges to put stocks to prices away above the market. Mr. White was unable to give a definite idea of his habilities, but said

Floyd Ferris, broker, has assigned to William P. Dixon. Floyd Ferris and William Kimball, composing the firm of Ferris & Kimball, have assigned to the W. L. Patton and Henry L. Saltonstall, composing the firm of William L. Patton

he would make a public statement in a day

& Co., have assigned to Barelay E. Me-Three bondsmen for Edward F. C. Young and George W. Loper, receivers for the Cordage Trust, qualified in Jersey City is morning, each in the sum of \$200,000. In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, Judge Wallace made an order appointing Young and Loper receivers for the Cordage Trust in the Southern district of New York. The same reasons as those given to Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, are

A dispatch from Boston says: Francis Henshaw & Co., stock brokers, suspended this morning. Walter Jackson, a member of the firm, said: "Our failure is due to our inability to collect money on margins. In the present state of affairs it is impossible to say to what extent we are affected. Our suspension has been precipitated by the condition of the market during the past few days; money has been very scarce.

We hope to get out of this all right." Mr. White said to-night that he expected to be able to resume payments to-morrow. It is currently stated that the Havemeyers, the wealthy sugar men, have put up money enough (\$1,600,000 it is said) to place Mr. White on his feet again. His losses, it is said, are in Sugar and Manhattan Elerated stocks. He has a large amount of Sugar privileges out, on which the losses

M'KINLEY'S VIEWS.

The Governor Thinks There Is No Cause for Serious Alarm Among the People.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 5 .- Governor Mc-Kinley, en ronte to Columbus, O., from Boston, stoppe I in this city a short time today. In an interview the Governor said: "There is no danger of a panic or any danger of serious alarm. It is one of the little flurries liable to come upon the people and an administration at any time. They come, too, like a thief in the night. People at times create a papieky condition of affairs when there is really no occasion for it. The most dangerous part of it all is in the effect it has on the poorer classes. They grow impatient and take their money from the savings banks. These things are always unfortunate, and especially so when there is no apparent reason for it. "I do not credit this talk about hard times. This country has to many resources

and too much money. Besides that, the people, irrespective of party affiliations. have too much confidence in President Cleveland, They stand by and hold up his hands in every possible way needed. The President and Cabinet are in a better position to know the causes and effects of a stringent money market than any of their | by fire this morning. Loss, \$75,000; parcritics. They have the means within their grasp of getting at the true condition of affairs. If necessary, he could convene Congress for the reveal and enactment of such measures as would give any needed relief. There is no question about acting when he and his advisers deem it necessary. In my judgment the duty of the people at this time is to continue in the even tenor of their ways, and all will come out well and

A SPECULATORS' PANIC.

Treasury Officiate Not Worried Over the Plurry in the New York Stock Market.

esting the officials of the Treasury Department, did not, they said, immediately concern them, as the department was unable to aid the situation there. That the trouble was not seriously thought of is only remained at the Cabinet meeting about fifteen minutes, and then went to his home. The matter was not even discassed. There is a feeling among the treasury officials, though they do not openly express it, that Wall-street speculators have brought the present condition upon themselves, and that the government is not in any way responsible for it. It is said, at the treasury, that the time has passed when the government can aid Wall street. There was a time, when, by purchasing bonds, relief might have been rendered, but that condition has gone by, as the government is not in a position to take such action. As far as the Treasury Department was advised at the close of business, today, no gold had been taken from the subtreasury at New York for export Saturday. Small offers of gold continue to come in and

How the Cordage Trust Was Wrecked. AKRON, O., May 5.-Perhaps there is no man in this part of this county better informed on the inside workings of the National Cordage Trust than Dr. A. M. Cole, of this city. Dr. Cole was until recently a heavy shareholder in the trust. In an interview this morning, he said: "About six months aco the National Cordage Company attempted to corner the raw sisal market. They bought the material at greatly inflated values and in order to crush opposition loaded up with worthless machinery from factories about the country at equally high valuation. Their losses from business failures last year amounted to \$150,000. In spite of this heavy financial strain, however, they made another attempt last week to double their preferred stock, having doubled their common stock some time ago. The present stringency of the money market did the rest."

Business Embarrassments, SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 5.- The recent failures have extended to the county of Woodbury, and to-day the county treasurer the failures, on which thousands of dollars of taxes are due and unpaid.

Columbus, O., May 5.-The Columbus Bridge Company was put in the hands of a receiver to-day. The proceedings to secure appointment of a receiver were brought by the Columbus Rubber Company, which has a claim of \$246. Liabilities, \$150,000; assets, \$220,060.

MELBOURNE, May 5 .- The Colonial Bank of Australasia, which is situated at Alexandria, in the colony of Victoria, has suspended as a consequence of the general iceling of apprehension in regard to

TWO UNHAPPY GIRLS.

Olivia Plows Dead and Mercedes Sorry She In Not-Scene at a Chicago Irou st.

CHICAGO, May 5 .- "Suicide by morphine poisoning" was the verdict of the coroner's jury in the inquest held upon the remains of beautiful Olivia Plows, who died at 3 o'clock this morning in Room 172, Leland Hotel, Miss Mercedes Plows, who had also taken the deadly drug, with the intention of accompanying her sister into the realms of silence, was pronounced out of danger, and related the story at the in quest, which was held this forenoon. They had left their mother's home last Friday, and had gone to the Leland Hotal, where they had registered as Miss Orme and Miss Vargrave, of New York. Tuesday night they each took a large dose of morphine. The drug failed in its effect, bowever. They then sent a messenger boy out for another supply, and Wednesday night swallowed eighteen grains of morphine each, bid each other good-bye, and fell

asleep in each other's arms. When questioned as to the cause Mercedes said: "That is all. I will say no more, and you cannot force me to speak." The scenes at the inquest, which was held in the room where the suicide occurred. were sensational. Mrs. Plows and her son, Edward Plows, made an ineffectual protest against the admission of outsiders and press representatives. The former became hysterical in her demands, called Deputy Coroner Buckley a brute, and anxionsly concealed many articles that should have been introduced in evidence. Mrs. Plows testified that there had been a quarrel between herself and Mercedes prior to the flight of the two girls, in which she had slapped her daughter. Edward Plows declared that he had no knowledge of any reason for the act, and then Mercedes gave her testimony as outlined above. Beyond stating that their mother made life miserable for herself and Olivia at home, she refused to answer further.

"You shan't question me!" she cried "You have no right to. I'll not answer. Oh. I wish I was dead, like poor Olivia!"

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Olivia Plow, one of the girls who took morphine at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, Thursday, 1s dead. The Larmie reservoir, covering about six thousand acres of ground at the intersection of Shelby and Mercer counties, Ohio, threatens to burst its bank.

Vice President J. C. McMullin, of the Chicago & Alton railroad, who was stricken with paralysis at the Gilsey House last Sunday night, was reported as being much worse yesterday. Dr. Vanderpool, his attending physician, has only

slight hope of his recovery. The Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada, incorporated by the Dominion Parliament last month, proposes to run a copper metallic trunk line direct from Halifax to Vancouver, over thirtyseven hundred miles long. Local plants will also be established in towns and cities

en ronte. Columbian Stamps for Wall Paper.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 5. - Jonathan Stanhope is a wealthy farmer of the section known as the "Blue Lick Hills" in Wayne county. He is eighty-four yeas old, a widower and very eccentric. Recently he came to Richmond and presented his check for \$3,800 to Postmaster Jenkinson, asking that Columbian stamps be given in exchange. The postmuster was unable to till the order, but Stanbope insisted upon leaving the check, and the stamps have been ordered from Washington. Mr. Stanhope said that he had decided to paper the parlor of his home with Columbian stamps of 1, 2 and 5 cent denominations, and he has estimated that it will cost him \$3.800 to carry out his project. Word was sent to his son, who lives in Kansas City, and young Stanhope is already at Richmond trying to prevent his father from carrying

out his purpose. Lossos by Fire. NEW YORK, May 5.-The block on the east side of Broadway, between Fortyfourth and Forty-lifth streets, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at from \$125,000 to \$150,000. The burned block was composed of a single building. It was owned by Robert T. Ford, and was occupied with numerous small stores, a portion being used by the Saivation Army.

BAY CITY, Mich., May 5 .- Hall's shingle mill, salt blocks and sheds, and six icehouses belonging to the Bay County Ice Company, in Essexville, were destroyed tially insured.

Twenty Persons Drowned.

Maprill, May 5 .- An accident by which twenty persons lost ther lives is reported from the province of Saragossa. Near Santa Eulalia, in that province, a religious procession was crossing on pontoons the Gallego river, which runs from the Pyrenees to the Ebro. One of the pontoons collapsed under the weight of the procession and a large number of people were plunged into the water.

Housekerpers, up. One broker received an order for 1.003 Washington, May 5.—The panicky constant dealer for "Wild's Lindenm." It is the at 30. All he was able to secure was 400 dition of Wall street, to-day, though inter-

BOARD OF APPEALS RULINGS

shown by the fact that Secretary Carlisle Toca's Unlawful Winnings at Harmony, Ind., Last September to Be Returned.

> Record of Little Dick Established-Reinstatements and Expulsions-Winners of Yesterday's Races and Ball Games.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, May 5. - After a session of four days the board of appeals of the American Trotting Association adjourned to-day. The application for reinstatement of L. J. Lenver, of Ruskdale, Mich., was refused. Charles E. Vosburg, of Utica, Mich., and the bay horse Ned Y., alias Tule, were expelled for fraudulent entry at Alexandria, Minn., Sept. 14, 1892. A rehearing was denied Resson Barnes, of New Alexander, O., as ample opportunity was given to present evidence at the former trial. The record of the horse Little Dick, at Marlboro, O., was, however, established at 2:24%, and the order for the return of unlawful winnings was canceled. Smith and Snyder, of Evansville, Ind., entered a demand for the return of Toca's unlawful Winnings at New Harmony, Ind., Sept. 15. Granted. Adams and Pocock, of Coshocton, O., were reinstated.

St. Louis Jockey Club Winners. Sr. Louis, May 5 .- Results at the fair grounds to-day:

First Race-Three-quarters of a mile. Volunteer II first, Arthur G. scoond, White Wings third. Time, 1:1714. Second Race-Half mile. Clara White first, Winedot second, Bone Doctor third. Time, :501/2.

Third Race-Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. St. Joe first, Zampost second, Minnie Cee third. Time, 1:304. Fourth Race-Thirteen-sixteenths of a oud, Captain Drane third. Time, 1:24. Fifth Race-Five-eighths of a mile, Ithaca first, Emperor Billet second, Doubtful third. Time, 1:034.

Racing at Bennings. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Result at Bennings: First Race-Five-eighths of a mile. Ear-

ly Blossom first, Industry second, Hippons third. Time, 1:05. Second Race-One and one-sixteenth miles. Larchmont first, Indigo second, Ada Blue third. Time, 1:541/2. Third Race-Three-quarters of a mile. Bellevue first, Marquerite second, Rosa third. Time, 1:1714. Fourth Race-Half mile, Fileppa first, Lesbia second, Clarrus third. Time, :51. Fifth Race-Steeple chase, Ecarte first, Hat Oakley second, Return third. Time,

Lexington Races. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 5 .- First Race-Three-fourths of a mile. Oliver first, Osirius second, Captain Rose third. Time, 1:17. Second Race - Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Rook Laidley first, Happiness second, Lucknow third. Time, 1:37 Third Hace-One and one-eighth mile. Puryear D. first, Interior second, Sweet Blossom third. Time, 1:584. Fourth Race-Half a mile. Zophile first. Sister Anita second, Himyar third. Time, Fifth Race-Five furlongs. Pittsburg first, Cedar Brook second, Powder third. lime, 1:06.

Camberland Park Events. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 5 .- Result of today's races at Comberland Park:

First Race-Three-fourths of a mile. Ike S. first, Horace Leland second, Prettiwit third. Time, 1:154. Second Race-Half mile. McKnight first, Pat second, Saddlebage third. Time, :50. Third Race-One mile and seventy yards. Maid Marian first, Francis Pope second. Tasco third. Time, 1:451/2. Fourth Race-One mile. Tenny Jr. first, Forest Rose second, Long Ten third. Time,

Fifth Race-Three-fourths of a mile. Cora Taylor first, Issie O. second, Freedom third. Time, 1:14.

Alhambra Sold for \$12,000. PHILADELPHIA, May 5 .- A. J. Hawes, of Johnstown, this State, torday purchased the black pacing stallion Alhambra, by Legal Tender, ir., dam Little Miss Blue Bull, from Dawson and Pette, of Frankfort, Ind., who are now located at the Point Breeze track with a good string of horses. The supposed price paid is \$12,000. Alham-bra will be four years old in June. He has a year old record of 2:15, made in the second heat of a seven-heat race at Rushville.

National League Ball Games. Louisville and Pittsburg rested yesterday, the grounds being too wet for play. At Cincinnati the attendance was 2,200; at | self and edited with the help of his sister. Brooklyn, 9,862; at Baltimore, 1,577; at Washington, 2,925; at Cleveland, 900. Scores: Cincinnati.0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-3-12 2 St. Louis. 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-211 0 Batteries-Darby, Chamberlain and Vaughn;

Gleason and Pettz. Brooklyn.... 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0-3 9 Philadelphia. 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 1 Batteries-Stein and Kinslow; Casey and Clem-

Baltimore 1 5 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-8 15 Boston.... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 5 Batteries-Robinson and McMahon; Nichols At Washington-

Washington.0 4 2 5 0 0.0 0 0-1112 2 New York... 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 Batteries-Maul and Farrell; King and Doyle.

Cleveland....0 0 0 1 0 3 3 0 2-9 9 Chicago......0 1 4 0 1 0 0 0 0-6 10 Batteries-Clarkson and Zimmer; McGinnis. Hutchinson and Schriver.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

Squandered Money Recklessly. VINTON, Ia., May 5 .- The executive committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers are examining the books and accounts of the grand officers. There are charges that the grand chief has recklesely squandered the money of the order to the extent that the treasury is empty, and that money had to be borrowed. It is stated that between \$10,000 and \$50,000 was spent in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and Rock Island strike. Other irregularities are charged. Wages Reduced,

PITTSBURG, May 5 .- According to the statement of an employe of the Pennsylvanis railroad, the wages of men working in the shops have been reduced from 20 to 40 per cent. It is said about four hundred men are affected. Complaint. has been made to General Foreman Stewart, who promised to present their grievance to the officials and give the men an answer next Monday. There is no disturbance and no strike is throatened. Panhandle Switchmen Out,

COLUMBUS, O., May 5 .- All switchmen in the Panhandle yards went out this morn ing. About forty men, picked up along the line, arrived early, and with some

elerks and other persons, are working the

Freight Wreck on the Big Four. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, IIL, May 5 .- A wreck occurred this morning on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad near this city. A bridge gang was at work with a pile driver on the track, and were unable

the locomotive and fifteen cars were

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, May 5 .- Arrived: Columbia and Russia, from Hamburg; Germanie, from Liverpool.

ditched and demolished.

BREMERHAVEN, May 5 .- Arrived: Strassburg, from New York; Trave, from New BROWPEAD, May 5 .- Passed: Etruria, from New York. KINSALE, May 5 .- Passed: Bostonian,

LIVERPOOL, May 5 .- Arrived: Galia, from

WORK AND ROUTINE. The Idea That a Man Should Work All Day Long Classed as Heresy. Atlantic Monthly.

The spasmodic method of the clergyman is the natural method. The beast of prey, for example, does not spend his whole time, day after day, pottering about the forest in a routine manner. On the contrary, he goes off for a vigorous, well-sustained nunt, and then, having gorged himself on the proceeds, he lies down to repose and medi-tation, until some further and pressing necessity for action arises. Great men-who are always much closer to nature than ordinary men-tollow the same plan. Daniel Webster, for example, never constructed his stupendous legal and torensic arguments by so many "days' work," as the phrase is, duly separated by eight hours' sleep every night. His habit was, after preparing himself by a slight dose of medicine, a long nap, and a moderate repast, to perform this task by one mighty and con-tinuous effort. And Mr. Webster's capacity for loating between whiles was as monumental as his intellect. Extraordinary tension cannot, indeed, be endured without an antecedent period of repose any more than a tiger can spring without first

It is a remarkable fact, too, that as civilization advances the spasmodic instead of the routine system of labor begins to recur. English professional men of the present day work very hard while they are at it, but they take long vacations. In this country in Boston, for instance-it used to be the custom for a lawyer to arrive at his office by 9 o'clock, and to stay there, with an hour out for dinner, until 6 o'clock. It was wittily said, many years ago, of a prominent member of the Boston bar, who spent part of the year in a remote suburb, "--- 's rotion of life in the country is to go home late and pick up apples in his orchard after dark by the light of a lantern." Nowadays the lawyer gets to his office at half-past in the afternoon. summer be takes a long vacation. More work is done now than formerly, but it is

or 10 o'clock, and leaves it done with a rush, and the intervals of repose are longer. Thus extremes tend to meet; and the typical man of two or three centuries hence will doubtless approximate still more in his babits of exertion to the lion, the bear and the fox. But at present we must look to certain

communities which are primitive, or at least comparatively so, for examples of properly ordered labor and rest. In the British provinces, for instauce, if a man has a piece of work to do, he accomplishes it; and then he sits down to rest, to meditate and to confer, instead of turning his hand immediately, in a perfunctory way, to some new task. It is a common saying among farmers in the neighborhood of Boston that a laborer from the provinces is "no good" until he has had a year or two of breakingin. That is the length of time, as they reckon, which is required to transform him from a lordly, natural, spasmodic man to a docile, automatic, laboring machine. In Maine the farming class have the same healthy babits of work, - or rather of rest; hence their ruddy complexions, their infinite humor, the ripe development of their social faculties.

THE COUNTRY PRINTER

W. D. Howella's Pleasant Memories of Hi Father's Country Newspaper.

My earliest memories, or those which I can make sure are not the sort of early hearsay that we mistake for remembrance later in life, concern a country newspaper, or rather a country printing office. The office was in my childish consciousness some years before the paper was; the compositors rhythmically swaying before their cases of type; the pressman flinging himself back on the bar that made the impression, with a swirl of his long hair; the apprentice rolling the forms, and the foreman bending over the imposing stone, were familiar to me when I could not grasp the notion of any effect from their labors. In due time I came to know all thout it, and to understand that these acivities went to the making of the Whig newspaper which my father edited to the confusion of the Locofacos, and in the especial interest of Henry Clay: I myself supported this leader so vigorously for the presidency in my seventh year, that it was long before I could realize that the election of 1844 had resulted in his defeat. My father had already been a printer for a good many years, and some time in the early thirties be had led a literary forlorn hope in a West Virginia town, with a monthly magazine, which he printed him-As long as he remained in business he remained a country editor and a country printer; he began to study medicine when he was a young man, but he abondoned it for the calling of his life without regret, and though with his speculative and inventive temperament he was tempted to experiment in other things, I do not think he would ever have lastingly forsaken his newspaper for them. In fact the art of printing was in our blood; it never brought us great honor or profit, and we were always planning and dreaming to get out of it or get it out of us; but we are all in some sort bound up with it still. To me it is now so endeared by the associations of childhood that I cannot breathe the familiar odor of types and presses without

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Their Usefulness and Value Depend Entirely on Individual Needs.

Harper's Bazar. Women's clubs have done much for women, but like all other good things, they need to be taken in moderation and in the form best suited to the needs of the individual. The woman who is interested in a particular line of study finds inspiration in associating with a number of women whose mental tendencies are in the same direction. The woman whose is active and who commands leisure grows when she comes into companionship with women who turn her mental faculties to a special line of thought. The woman who is tied to a home by the care of children or the thousand things that may and do come into many women's lives to limit their social opportunities finds a club membership an inspiration. It brings her in touch with the outer world, a rest and a refreshing. To such a one membership in a woman's club is beyond price. But when membership in a woman's club means one more demand on nerves worn out, on jaded bodies, one more thing to be done when rest is imperative then club membership is valueless, and the woman who maintains it under those conditions is an object of pity. Club membership is valuable to women in just so for as it ministers to a need, supplies a want, or gives an inspiration, and no further. To each member her club should be a training school. Nowhere is a woman brought into such sharp contrast with other women as in her club. It should spur her to mental effort, teach her the value of silence when she does not understand the subject under discussion, and show her the propriety of having her thoughts in hand before she seeks to give them expression. Club membership is valusble to the member if it gives her that which she finds nowhere else, and which is necessary to her best development. If it is a means to an end it is valuable; if itself

About Bed spreads.

the end, it is valueless.

New York Evening Post. Those who have inherited hand-woven linen sheets utilize them as bedspreads. They are embroidered with flax threads in someconventional all-overdesign, or worked with natural looking flowers. The edges are finished with a heavy lace or fringe for

sides. When a fancy spread of this kind is used, a bolsterease to match it is liked. The bolster itself is filled with either hair or excelsior, and re-moved at night. French sateen makes handsome spreads that look much like silk. Both sateen and chintz are likely to be laundried with better effect than crethem. When the cretonne is not sent to the professional cleaner a sample of it should be washed, first setting the colors with salt and water or ox-gall and water. Dry as quickly as possible in a dark room, as the fading often takes place in the drying. Only a rure white soap should be used in the wasning.

What the Pherograph Will Do for Music. Philip G. Hubert, in May Century. Conceding its power of musica, reproduction by means of wax cylinders, which are both cheap and lasting, the imagination may run ri * without exhausting the field opened betor one. Besides giving musical pleasure past present computation to the million, it will do wonders for the musician. First, it will offer the composer a means of indicating his wishes concerning time and expression compared with which the metronome and all printed directions and expression-marks of the present are but the clumstest of makeshifts. Secondly, it will become a great teacher of music, as even the phonographic echo of the piano, of singing, or of orenestral work will be sufficient to furnish pupils with precise models. In the third place, it offers a means for solving tone problems too delicate for the powers of the human ear, and heretofore beyond solution.

Nor Has It.

New York Press The two months that have gone by since March 4 give no sign that the Democracy. as represented by Grover Cleveland, has forgotten a single one of its follies or learned anything in the line of political

A mixture which is excellent for removing grease stains from carpets and clothing is made of two ounces of ammonia, two onnees of white castile soap, one onnee of glycerin, one onnce of ether. Cut the soap into small pieces and dissolve it in one pint of water over the fire, then add two quarts of water and the other ingredients. This should then be mixed with more water in the proportion of one teacup to one ordinary sized pailful. The soiled articles should be thoroughly washed in this.

INDIANA FAIRS.

The following is a list, with dates, of the various fairs of Indiana:

July 4 and 5-Bedford Fair and Trotting Association; Frank O. Stannard, sec. Aug. 7 to 11-Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society; Bridgeton; F. M. Miller, sec. Ang. 7 to 11 - Tipton County Fair Company; Tipton; W. R. Oglesbay, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11-Wayne County Fair Association; Hagerstown; J. F. Hartley, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11—Henry, Madison and Delaware Agricultural Society; Middletown; F. B. Miller, sec. Aug. 8 to 11-Jennings County Joint Stock Agricultural Association: North Vernon: Wm.G. Norris, sec. Aug. 14 to 18-Delaware Agricultural and Mechanical; Muncie; M. S. Claypool sec. Aug. 14 to 18-Hamilton County Agricultural Association; Sheridan; W. J. Woods, sec. Ang. 15 to 18—Jefferson County Fair Association; Madison; S. E. Haigh, sec. Aug. 21 to 26-Oakland City Agricultural and Industrial Society; Oakland City; W. C. Miller, sec. Aug. 21 to 25-Hancock County Agricultural So ciety: Greenfield; Marion Steele, sec Aug. 21 to 25-Parke County Agricultural Association. Rockville; J. E. Atlen, sec. Aug, 21 to 26—Daviess County fair; Washington; W. F. Axtell, sec. Aug. 22 to 25—Washington County Fair Association; Salem; E. W. Menaugh, sec. Aug. 28 to Sept. 2-Clinton County Agricultural So-

ciety; Frankfort; Joseph Heavilow, sec Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Harrison county fair; Corydon; D. F. Hurst, sec. Aug. 28 to Sept. 2-Warren County Agricultural Association: Boonville; Wm. L. Barker, sec. Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Clark County Agricultural As-sociatio: Charlestown; J. M. McMillan, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 1-Switzerland and Ohio Agricultural Society: East Enterprise; W. H. Madison, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Johnson County Agricultural As-sociation; Franklin; W. S. Young, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Decatur County Agricultural Society; Greensburg; Ed Kessing, sec.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Randolph Union Agricultural
Society; Winchester; D. E. Haufman, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Grange Jubilee and Agricultural Association; Wirt Station; T. H. Watlington, sec. Sept. 4 to 9—Floy: County Fair Association; New Albany; C. W. Schindler, ec Sept. 4 to 8-Benton and Warren Agricultural Association; Boswell; W. H. McKnight, sec. Sept. 4 to 9-Spencer County Agricultural and In-dustrial Society; Chrisney; P. C. Jolly, sec. Sept. 4 to 8—Tippecanoe County Agricultural Association; Lafayette; A. Wallace, sec. Sept. 4 to 9—Pike County Agricultural Association; Petersburg; T. W. Brumfield, sec. Sept. 5 to 9—Shelby County Joint Stock Association; Shelbyville; E. E. Stroup, sec. Sept. 3 to 8—Putnam Agricultural Association; Bainbridge; A. R. Allison, sec. Sept. 4 to 9—Sullivan County Agricultural Associa-

tion; Sallivan; Een J. Davis, sec.
Sept. 11 to 15—Montgomery Union Agricultural Society; Crawfordsville; W. W. Morgan, sec.
Sept. 12 to 15—Newton County Agricultural Association; Morocco; G. W. Royster, sec. Sept. 11 to 16-Fairmount Fair; Fairmount; J. D. Sept. 11 to 16-Gibson County Fair Association; Princeton; S. Vet. Strain, sec. Sept. 12 to 15—Rush County Agricultural Society; Rushville; J. Q. Thomas, sec. Sept. 12 to 15—Washington County Fair Association; Pekin; R. E. Elrod, sec. Sept. 12 to 16-Warren Tri-County Agricultural Society; Warren; John H. Thompson, sec. Sept. 12 to 16—Bedford Fair Association; Bedford; Frank Stannard, sec. Sept. 18 to 23-Indiana State fair; Indianapolis; Charles F. Kennedy, sec.

Sept. 18 to 23—Perry Agricultural and Mechanical
Association; Rome; W. Wheeler, sec.

Sept. 18 to 23—Spencer County Fair Association; Rockport; A. D. Gardinghouse, sec.
Sept. 18 to 23—Greene County Central fair; Bloomfield; T. T. Pringle, sec. Sept. 19 to 22-Wabash County Fair Association; Wabash; G. B. Fawley, sec. Sept. 19 to 22-Marshall County Agricultural and Sept. 19 to 22-Porter County Agricultural Society; Sept. 19 to 22—Stenben County Agricultural Asso-ciation; Angola; H. L. Hustin, sec. Sept. 18 to 22-Fountain, Warren and Vermillion Agricultural Association; Covington; W. T. Ward, Sept. 25 to 29-Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association; Kendal ville; J. S. Conlogue, sec. Sept. 25 to 30-Spencer County Fair Association;

Hockport; C. M. Partridge, sec. Sept. 25 to 29-Vermillion County Fair Association; Cayuga; J. S. Grondyke, sec. Sept. 25 to 29-Jay Co nty Agricultural and Joint Stock Company; Portland; G. W. Burgman, sec. Sept. 26 to 29-Tri-County Agricultural Society: North Manchester; D. W. Krisner, sec. Sept. 26 to 29-Jack-on County Fair Association; Seymour; C. A. Saltmarsh, sec. Sept. 26 to 30—Monroe County Agricultural Association; Bloomington; C. R. Worrall, sec.
Sept. 27 to 29—Bremen Agricultural Society; Bremen; I. L. D. Lesler, sec. Sept. 26 to 30-The Southern Indiana District Fair Association; Mt. Vernon; C. W. Lichtenberger, sec. Sept. 25 to 29—Poplar Grove A., H. and M. Association; Popla-Grove; R. T. Barbour, sec. Oct. 2 to 5—Elkhart County Agricultural Society Goshen; E. E. Drake, sec. Oct. 3 to 7—Huntington County Agricultural Society; Huntington; H. M. Purviance, sec. Oct. 3 to 5—Lake, County Agricultural Association. Oct. 3 to 6-Lake County Agricultural Association; Crown Point; W. C. Nicholson, sec. Culver Park; E. S. Freeze, see Oct. 3 to 7-Vermillion County Joint Stock Association; Newport; J. Richardson, sec.
Oct. 3 to 6—Marshall County Agricultural and Industrial Associat'n; Plymouth; S. N. Stephens, sec.
Oct. 4 to 7—Whitley County Joint Association; Columbia City; F. J. Heller, sec.
Oct. 9 to 14—Knox County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Vincanae, J. W. Ellison, sec. chanical Society; Vincenues; J. W. Ellison, sec. Oct. 9 to 13—Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association; Waterloo; J. G. Johnson, sec. Oct. 10 to 13—The Bourbon Fair Association; Bour bon; G. D. Ettinger, sec. Oct. 11 to 13—Farmers' Unoin Fair Association; New



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THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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